To understand the Bible, we either have to go by the Jewish interpretation through Hebrew. Hebrew passed away at around 5th to 6th century B.C. Our best bet is to use Arabic. Syriac or Aramaic. These three languages are too similar.

Asir, which was in-between Mecca and Narjan, was where all of the trade stemmed from. Because merchants had come, they could talk people into Judaism which would spread all of the way into Persia and Turkey

Canaanite language, then Biblical Hebrew, then Aramaic, then Arabic

Jerusalem could mean stronghold, 'holy place' al-Quds

22 The Hasmonean dynasty may have purposely mistranslated the Bible to have people believe their Judaic legitimacy. The Himyar Kingdom during that time which spread from Narjan to all of Yemen had Jewish kings who would dispute it

There is limestone in Palestine; granite in Arabia which built King Solomon's Temple. There is or was plenty of gold in Arabia

Baca is Mecca

34 Biblical place names are still found to this day in West Arabia

The Quran shows us Mount Horeb is in the Asir region

recent famines in biblical lands are caused by locusts in the Asir region which was once Judah

61 West of Najran is believed to be where Sodom and Gomorrah is under molten lava right next to Jabal Harub

al kunan (the god of Canaan) in Wadi Bishah

Gerar is in Rijal Alma, al Qararah

Wadi Yutm is a valley in Elath named after Jotham King of Judah

73-75 table of names in West Arabia, not in Palestine

Tehom is Tihama (Southern Hijaz)

Jordan is a term meaning mountain escarpments and ridges located in the Southern Hijaz known as the Sarawat Mountains

Dhi Ghulf (Gilgal) is west of Mount Arafat

93 there is no proof of volcanic activity in Palestine. Sodom and Gomorrah are in Wadi Damis which is south of Jabal Harub

Masr (Pharaoh) is in Wadi Bishah

Naaman of Aram was located near the Hali Dam

House of Judah was a dynasty which gave birth to Judaism; it is not from a tribe. This was started under King David who was from Bethlehem which is known today as Umm Lahm

111 Al Sharim is Jerusalem

David conquered Jerusalem from the Jebusites

David didn't hate and prevent the blind and the lame from entering Jerusalem; it was two tribes who the Israelites failed to overcome

Ephraim (Firan) and Manasseh (Mansi) tribal names are still in West Arabia

141 Sheshonk was an Egyptian leader but had invaded West Arabia in the village of Naharin in Wadi Mathan. This is no doubt Naharaim.

one of the the West Arabian god's was to be given to the Israelite Messiah

several places in West Arabia Yahweh's name comes up.

Succoth is in the Abha vicinity of the Asir highlands

Joseph was sold as a slave in either Abha or Wadi Bishah. He previously lived in al- Qunfudhah

Philistines lived in al- Qunfudhah

167 The Promised Land is Judah

The Gardens of Eden is in Wadi Bishah, the rivers are listed in the chapter. Local Arabian villages have the God of knowledge and life

179 More than one Gardens and rivers in the Gardens of Eden